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Vineyard Haven.—No cases have occurred in this locality for the past thirty years.

MISSISSIPPI—*Vicksburg.*—No cases of primary cerebro-spinal meningitis, but many cases of influenza, with cerebro-spinal meningitis as the distinguishing feature of the disease. Influenza was less diffused among the population during the last epidemic than in former epidemics, but the rate of mortality was unusually high.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis.*—Cases and deaths of cerebro-spinal meningitis have been reported as follows to the health commissioner: October, 1898, 1 case, 1 death; November, 1 case, no death; December, 1 case, 1 death; January, 1899, 13 cases, 9 deaths; February, 38 cases, 19 deaths.

NEW JERSEY—*Patchogue.*—No case known to have occurred since October 1, 1898.

NEW YORK—*Ellisburg.*—No cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis have occurred since October 1, 1898, in this locality or localities adjoining.

Ogdensburg.—Since October 1, 1898, 6 cases and 6 deaths have been reported to the health officer.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Newbern.*—No cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis known to have existed since October 1, 1898.

NORTH DAKOTA—*Edinburg.*—No cerebro-spinal meningitis reported in the State since October 1, 1898.

OHIO—*Cleveland.*—No cases have been reported to the health officer and none have been treated at the marine hospital.

OREGON—*Astoria.*—No appearance of cerebro-spinal meningitis known to have occurred since October 1, 1898.

Marshfield.—No cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis known to have occurred since October 1, 1898.

RHODE ISLAND—*Providence.*—There have been 11 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis in this State since October 1, 1898, viz, at Cranston, 1; East Providence, 1; Hopkinton, 1; Lincoln, 1; Newport, 2; Pawtucket, 2; Warwick, 2, and Woonsocket, 1. As the disease has not assumed an epidemic form, no investigation as to etiology has been made.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Georgetown.*—The disease has not been known to exist in this section for many years.

TEXAS—*Galveston.*—No deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis have been reported since October 1, 1898, but several physicians of standing are convinced that they have had cases.

VIRGINIA—*Cape Charles Quarantine.*—No cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis are reported in this State.

Smallpox in the United States.

ALABAMA.

Mobile.—Surgeon Murray reports March 31 as follows: March 24, 1 case; March 25, 1 case; March 26, 1 case.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Health Officer Woodward reports, March 31, 1 new case since the 29th, and 1 suspect; April 1, 2 new cases, 1 suspect, 15 cases remaining under treatment and 7 houses in quarantine; April 3, since last report 2 new cases have occurred. There are now 17 cases in hospital and 9 houses in quarantine.

FLORIDA.

Key West.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Plummer reports, March 29, 3 new cases since the 24th.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.—Surgeon Sawtelle reports as follows: March 24, 1 new case; March 29, 1 new case. One of the cases came from Indianapolis two weeks before. March 31, 1 new case.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Oakley reports, April 1, 16 cases of smallpox have been admitted to the pesthouse up to date—1 white and 15 colored; no deaths.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—Assistant Surgeon Russell reports, March 28, 289 cases of smallpox sent to the eruptive hospital to date, 94 cases remaining under treatment, and 4 deaths.

LOUISIANA.

Alexandria.—Dr. Souchon, president of the State board of health, reports March 29, as follows: Nine cases of smallpox in all—doing well—forced vaccination in infected localities.

New Orleans.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Nydegger reports, March 25, 22 new cases during the week; disease still confined to negroes—no deaths.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.—Surgeon Purviance reports smallpox in Baltimore as follows: January 18–April 1, 12 cases, 1 death.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of the State board of health, reports smallpox as follows:

Beaver County.—March 12–30, 1 case.

Bedford County.—March 12–30, 15 cases.

Fayette County.—March 12–30, 3 cases.

Somerset County.—March 12–30, 1 case.

TEXAS.

Eagle Pass.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, March 27, as follows:

For the past week I have the honor to report that of the people coming into the United States via railroad and pedestrian bridge (some

1,200 people, all told), none have been refused admission on account of quarantinable diseases, all having come from noninfected districts. People coming from infected districts keep away from Eagle Pass, fearing that should they attempt to come through here they would be confined in a pesthouse, hence at present I am having no trouble.

On and after April 1, when the "close" quarantine goes into effect, it is very likely that several Mexican cities will have to be quarantined against, especially Vera Cruz and Tampico, as in these places I believe yellow fever exists for six months in the year and it is very likely through the whole year.

Many rumors come to me of sickness in the City of Mexico and other large Mexican cities, the prevalent diseases being "pulmonair" (pneumonia) and typhoid fever.

Smallpox seems to be everywhere in the interior of Mexico and in many border towns of Mexico, but as yet Eagle Pass is enjoying quietude.

El Paso.—Sanitary Inspector Alexander reports, March 30, as follows:

I have the honor to transmit the inclosed communication, which speaks for itself.

The Mexican authorities have at last become aroused to the necessity of the situation, and attention will hereafter be paid to at least the plainest maxims and necessities of sanitation. The quasi quarantine here has done the business, and it should be enforced next winter, when the season of festivals and bull fights will again take place.

This, in my opinion, will result in the complete suppression of smallpox and other contagious diseases at this point.

Regarding the inclosed communication, while I have little faith that the Mexican authorities will continue to enforce vaccination, disinfection, etc., I respectfully suggest that their proposition be accepted, with the additional condition that the homes where smallpox and other contagious diseases existed be disinfected, and as only the certificates of the State quarantine and the city health officers of El Paso are accepted, no certificate should be honored except from the Mexican sanitary inspector and the municipal health officer of Juarez, Mexico.

[Inclosure.]

In accordance with the board of health of the city of Mexico, the President of the Republic has approved the following propositions:

"That the sanitary inspector holding office at Ciudad Juarez be authorized to perform vaccinations and issue certificates of vaccination, and to put in action a steam disinfecter so that the baggage and clothes of persons crossing the frontier may be disinfected free of charges.

"That the same inspector be authorized to hold private conference with Dr. Alexander, in order to secure confidentially the acceptance of the certificates of vaccination issued by the veterinary inspector and the physicians of Ciudad Juarez, giving them the same value as the certificates issued by Dr. Alexander and Drs. Race and Yandell."

And having the honor to send you the above for what you determine, in accordance with our last conference, I must express again what I have said, that it is the intention of my Government to see that the health and business of the inhabitants of both cities do not suffer any injury.

I will procure in accordance with the local authority of this city, the enforcement of vaccination and attend as much as possible to the health conditions, as the best way to stamp out the epidemic that fortunately is not of as much consideration as is supposed.

Respectfully, yours,

ROMULO ESCOBOSA,
Mexican Sanitary Inspector.

Laredo.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports March 13 and 25 the transactions at Laredo, as follows:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated March 4, 1899, directing me to proceed to Guerrero, Mexico, via Carrizo, Tex., for the purpose of investigating smallpox. I left Laredo on morning of March 5. I had to procure a team, conveyance, and driver for the 60 miles of heavy road, the greater part heavy sand. I encountered the Zapata County quarantine about 25 miles from Laredo, but I was provided with certificate which passed me. I arrived at Carrizo the night of March 5 and proceeded to consult with the deputy collector. On March 6 I procured another team and carriage, as the horses I had were very tired and needed resting for the return trip. I took with me a United States customs inspector, who is well acquainted with the Guerrero citizens. On arrival at Guerrero, Mexico, which is about 7 miles from Carrizo, Tex., by the carriage road, we saw different friends of the inspector and asked them privately about smallpox. * * * We found that there had been 2 cases there, supposed to have come from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, but which had recovered some time previously without any spread. Our inspectors reported to us at 3 o'clock p. m., that they could not discover one single case then in Guerrero, and they believed that there was not one. I then notified the authorities of my presence and purpose. They immediately called a meeting of the health board and made out the report which I inclose. Three of the signers are physicians. It denies the existence of smallpox within the district of Guerrero, and that any epidemic of said disease had occurred. It also names the prevailing diseases. On account of darkness and the miserable road, I remained until morning. Telegraphed results to you on arrival at Carrizo, Tex., and awaited answer. While awaiting reply, the county judge received notice of smallpox at San Ygnacio, Tex., and at a ranch on the Carrizo side of that place. There being no county physician—in fact, only some Mexican doctors without license to practice in the county—the judge requested me to accompany him, for the purpose of diagnosis and advice. I told him to send at once and have all suspected places placed in strict quarantine until we arrived, not allowing anyone to enter or leave. We left for the ranch March 8. Found 1 case of smallpox, a child which had never been away from the ranch, but the other inmates had been both to Laredo, Tex., and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at both of which places smallpox exists. Unfortunately, I had used all the vaccine I had with me at Carrizo. There being several dwelling houses at the ranch, I separated the sick and attendants from the well, and advised the judge to have those that had been exposed vaccinated as soon as possible, and held in quarantine for fourteen days after vaccination and disinfection of clothing, etc. Immunes, of which there were several, might be let out of quarantine upon disinfection of clothing, etc. We proceeded to San Ygnacio, where I found two houses in quarantine; 1 case at one house proved to be varioloid, the other a child with fever, but no eruption as yet, and had had fever, the mother claimed, four days. Both houses were placed in quarantine, and I advised the judge that if the child with fever did not present any eruption within four more days he might raise the quarantine. I then, with the judge, made an inspection of a great many houses, finding no other suspicious cases. The child with varioloid had come from Nuevo Laredo not a great while before. March 9, left for Laredo, Tex., arriving that night. Inspected other ranches on the road within Zapata County, but found no more cases nor suspects. I advised the judge to quarantine more strictly

against Laredo, Tex., and not to take doctors' certificates, as the physicians could not possibly know whether persons had been exposed or not, and during epidemics a great many persons would swear black was white; hold everyone on the county line sixteen to twenty days, unless immune, others to be vaccinated upon arrival at detention camp and held as above; all to have clothing and baggage disinfected.

Upon my arrival in Laredo I found smallpox had continued to increase at a rapid gait on account of a great many not having been vaccinated, as there was no law compelling vaccination except as regarded school children, and as I mentioned in a former report, the Mexicans prefer smallpox to vaccination, especially during an epidemic, when they claim that vaccination will surely produce smallpox. Upon arrival I wired you that it might be as well to disinfect the mail. On March 11 the governor issued a proclamation, placing Webb and Encinal counties, including Laredo, in quarantine, which fact I wired you.

March 12 I received your telegram authorizing disinfection of mail. I informed the postmaster, and he later received a telegram stating that mails would be disinfected at the expense of Marine-Hospital Service. I wired you that I would have the mails disinfected at the expense of Marine-Hospital Service. I employed one man, and a large packing case which I had made air-tight by first canvassing inside then pasting with paper, also procured formalin and instructed the employee. All mail passing through the Laredo post office is being disinfected.

Inclosed please find written report of smallpox at Guerrero, Mexico, from deputy collector of customs at Carrizo, Tex. The Marine-Hospital Service quarantine guards at Zapata County are under orders of the deputy collector, as I can communicate with him by wire when necessary over the Government line. I have only ordered a strict quarantine, as you see by his letter, so that persons can not pass the boundary within Zapata County, Tex., without breaking my order. As yet I allow persons to cross at Laredo after inspection and vaccination when necessary. I am disinfecting mails at Laredo, Tex., at expense of Marine-Hospital Service as I wired you, I also sent in name of employee. The postmaster yesterday informed me that mails were not allowed out of a place called Devine a short distance south of San Antonio on the International and Great Northern Railroad, unless disinfected, and asked me if I would disinfect if brought to the Laredo office. I informed him I would disinfect all mail going out or through the Laredo office for points within the United States until further notice, and that if he could place the Devine mail within the Laredo office I would disinfect with the rest. I believe it will not increase the expense, as I have an employee, and the increased amount of mail will be very little. I have not been informed officially, but I understand that all mail on International and Great Northern Railroad south of San Antonio is to be sent to Laredo for disinfection before being sent to other points. I suppose it will be my duty to see that all such mail is properly disinfected. I disinfect according to paragraph 1—disinfection of mails, found in "Précis upon the diagnosis and treatment of smallpox" issued by the Marine-Hospital Service. We are not now having any trouble in removing patients to the pesthouse as we had at first and the vaccinating is going on without friction. I am not taking part in their work as an official of United States Marine-Hospital Service, but only as the duty of any physician to help as best he can during an epidemic. I am now attending to the disinfection of all houses vacated by patients as well as supervising the vaccinating corps. I also con-

tinue to inspect all trains from Mexico, vaccinating when necessary, and inspect immigrants.

There is one case of smallpox at Fort McIntosh, a trooper of the Tenth Cavalry, Colorado. There is only 1 American (white) case in Laredo, and none among the negroes. All cases being confined to Mexican population, and all are now strictly isolated.

I disinfect this letter by placing cotton moistened with formalin within, and afterwards placing within a small and air-tight box for eight hours.

New cases of smallpox for week ended March 25, 36; persons vaccinated at bridge and ferry, 34; deported for refusing vaccination or being sick, 33; deported beggars, 5; total passed over, 1,468.

[Inclosure.]

CARRIZO, TEX., *March 21, 1899.*

SIR: Your telegram of this date was duly received, and in compliance therewith I have placed a strict quarantine against Guerrero and vicinity from 6 p. m. this day. I notified the mayor of said city officially, and received an answer that he had also put on a rigorous one against us.

On Saturday morning a report reached us that a death from smallpox had occurred; that the deceased had a public funeral, many friends and relatives attending same, and that there were other cases in said city. I therefore sent our most efficient and intelligent guard, Nestor Gutierrez, over to investigate. He returned yesterday, and reported that he had examined the records of deaths and found 1 death in February and 1 on the 18th instant from smallpox. On investigating further he found that the latter was of the worst type, and no attempt had been made to keep the patient isolated. He was unable to find any other cases there, but we have rumors that there are some.

The cases at San Ygnacio and also at the Latoss are doing well. No new cases at either place so far. If you have any special instructions in regard to present quarantine please keep me posted by letter or wire.

Respectfully, yours,

FRANK H. PIERCE,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria.—Sanitary Inspector Snowden reports as follows: March 30, no new cases of smallpox since the 20th; March 31, 1 new case; April 2, 1 new case.

Newport News.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles reports as follows: March 27, 2 new cases; March 28, 4 new cases—2 in city and 2 in county; March 29, 3 new cases—1 in city and 2 in county; March 30, 1 new case; March 31, 8 new cases—1 in city and 7 in county; April 1, 2 new cases.

Norfolk.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hoffman reports as follows: March 25, new cases, 2; discharged, 4. March 26, new cases, 2; discharged, 5. March 27, new cases, 6; discharged, 8. March 28, new cases, 5; discharged, 7. March 29, new cases, 3; discharged, 2.

March 30, new cases, 5; discharged, 6. March 31, new cases, 10; discharged, 5.

Portsmouth.—He reports smallpox at Portsmouth as follows: March 25, new cases, 10; discharged, 11. March 26, new cases, 4; discharged, 0. March 27, new cases, 4; discharged, 0. March 28, new cases, 0; discharged, 0. March 29, new cases, 2; discharged, 11; died, 1. March 30, new cases, 2; discharged, 3. March 31, new cases, 5; discharged, 4.

WASHINGTON.

Spokane.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Perry incloses the following report on the smallpox situation in Spokane:

In reply to your letter of 25th instant just received. Will say that up to date we have had 4 cases of smallpox. All are at the isolation hospital. All are now desiccating and doing well. The first case came to us in a member of a traveling operatic company, and he received his infection in Los Angeles, Cal. (The average period of incubation—twelve days—elapsed after leaving Los Angeles, when there were reported 43 cases by the health department during the month of his visit.) He does not know of any direct exposure, but does know that while there he played in the orchestra beside a local musician who was using disinfectants liberally. No other member of the company (Frank Daniels' Opera Company) has been affected. Two of our cases—the second and third—are traced to the first. The fourth case is undetermined. There is a bare possibility that he too was exposed to the first. No. 4 has exposed many people through the ignorance of the man who attended him as physician. This 'M. D.' is under arrest for failure to report the case. Trial will be had when the patient can appear in court as a witness.

Respectfully, yours,

W. W. POTTER,
City Health Officer.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to April 7, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Antauga County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Calvert.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20.....	10	.....	Do.
Catherina.....	Jan. 6.....	.....	.....	Several cases.
Clarke County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 20.....	.....	2	Smallpox reported.
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Collerine.....	Jan. 6.....	1	.....	Do.
Dallas County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Green County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hale County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lowndes County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Marengo County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 27.....	23	.....	Do.
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Do.
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Southside.....	Jan. 6.....	96	.....	Do.
Washington County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Wilcox County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total for the State.....		130	2	Officially reported.
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 1.....	8	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Sept.-Mar. 25.....	83	14	
Sacramento City.....	.....do.....	1	.....
San Diego.....	Feb. 19.....	1	1	
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31.....	2	.....
Total for the State.....		87	15	Do.
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 18.....	27	4	
El Paso County.....	Jan. 31.....	2	.....
Fremont County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	24	.....
Los Animas County.....	Jan. 31.....	12	.....
Pueblo County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 31.....	60	4	
Total for the State.....		125	8	Do.